

NOTE TO FILE

Action: Notification of new Special Local Need registration under 24(c)

Date of Action: October 17, 2011

SLN #: WA-110011

Related SLNs: ID-090018 (identical)
OR-110017 (identical)

Parent Product: Opensight

Active Ingredient(s): Aminopyralid
Metsulfuron-methyl

EPA Reg. #: 62719-597

24(c) Registrant: Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Rd
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

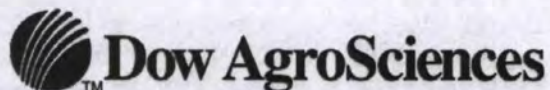
Site: Forestry Plantations

Pest: Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants

This acknowledges notification of a Special Local Need registration pursuant to section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. **The registration been reviewed and found acceptable.**

The registration will allow use of the subject product to control weeds in forestry plantation areas (a nonfood use). Both active ingredients have registrations in single-a.i. products and the rate allowed under this SLN falls within the registered rates. Additionally, an identical SLN was approved in ID (ID-090018).

Supplemental Labeling



Dow AgroSciences LLC

9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Opensight™

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

24(c) Special Local Need Registration SLN ID-090018

**For Control of Herbaceous Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants in Forest
Plantations and Grazed Areas In and Around These Sites**

(For Use in the State of Idaho Only)

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read this SLN labeling and the label affixed to the container for Opensight™ specialty herbicide before applying. All applicable use directions, precautions and restrictions on this SLN labeling and the label affixed to the container must be followed.

Directions for Use

Refer to product package label for further use directions including requirements for the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), Use Precautions and Restrictions, Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift, Mixing Instructions, Application Directions, and Broadleaf Weeds Controlled.

Forest Plantations

Opensight™ specialty herbicide may be applied to forest plantations, as an aerial or ground broadcast application for site preparation, or as, a spot application or directed spray application for conifer release (see Application Methods section) to control herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Opensight may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions of Use section of the tank-mix partner.

Follow Mixing Instructions under the General Mixing and Application Instructions section below. Unless otherwise directed, use an agricultural labeled crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil, or non-ionic surfactant for all treatments. Apply surfactants at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution) or at the manufacturers recommended rate.

Application Methods

For best control from broadcast and directed spray applications of Opensight, use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 30 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground.

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)

Use up to 3.3 ozs of Opensight and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Tank mixtures with other herbicides registered for forest use, such as Accord XRT II, may improve control of woody brush, grasses, and herbaceous plants. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture must be followed; use the most restrictive label directions, including the longest recommended waiting period before planting.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than 4 months after treatment with Opensight may be injured.

Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release

NOTE: To prevent injury to or loss of desirable trees, including conifers, avoid spray contact with the foliage, especially small trees and their terminal buds, and in the root zone when making directed spray applications or spot treatments.

Use Opensight to release conifers from competing invasive and broadleaf weeds such as common crupina, hawkweed, knapweeds, St. Johnswort, thistles, and sensitive woody plants such as blackberry, buckbrush, snowberry, locust, redbud, and wild roses. The spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive plants using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after plants have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable conifers.

Spot Application for site preparation or conifer release: Spot applications may be made at rates equivalent to the broadcast-applied rates of 2 to 3.3 oz. per acre per annual growing season depending on the target species. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Opensight applied must not exceed 3.3 oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied using calibrated application techniques. Apply the spray mixture using a calibrated boom, boomless spray system, hand-held, or backpack sprayers.

Spot applications may be made at a rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent aminopyralid (6.6 oz of Opensight) per acre; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent aminopyralid per acre (3.3 oz per acre of Opensight) per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

Expiration Date: This label is valid until December 31, 2014.

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R372-001

Accepted: __/__/__

Initial printing.

62719-597

07/14/2011

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Mr. John J. Jachetta, Ph.D.
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

JUL 14 2011

Subject: Label Amendment Revising Hay and Grass Restrictions to Specify an 18-Month Interval
and Making Other Minor Changes.

Chaparral™ Specialty Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

Your Submission, Dated June 23, 2011, as Amended by Email July 13, 2011

Dear Dr. Jachetta:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your label is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all previously accepted labels. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products shipped after eighteen (18) months from the date of this letter must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kathryn V. Montague".

Kathryn Montague
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

Q1J / Chaparral / MSTR Amend / 07-12-11
file: Chaparral-597 MSTR 12Jul11d.docx

Chaparral™

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

Alternate Brand Name: Opensight®

Text marked in magenta does not appear on commercial package label.

Registration Notes:

Source label text based on EPA accepted label dated January 21, 2011. Following are changes by amendment:

Sub-Label A and B:

1. Revise restrictions for hay and grass to specify treatment within the preceding 18-months
2. Add copyright to advisory graphic
3. Revise ingredient statement for metsulfuron methyl to add chemical name
4. Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use: revise restriction to allow treatment after 18 months; add 2nd bullet to prohibit manure use from animals that have grazed within previous 3 days
5. Seeding grasses: revise statement for better clarification of the grass application timing
6. Revise supplemental label restrictions for hay and grass consistent with main label restrictions
7. Add Florida and New Mexico to list of states allowed on supplemental labeling

Sub-Label A:

8. Table 2: add "hairy fleabane" to Table 2 Broadleaf Species Controlled
9. Table 3: add "tree of heaven" to Table 3 Woody Plant Control

Sub-Label B:

10. Remove "broadcast up to" from High Volume Foliar Application.
11. Revise "Application Timing – Established Pastures, Rangeland and CRP" heading to "Guidelines for Grass Management" and add "Seeding grasses" section from Application Mixing
12. Remove "Precautions" from Tall Fescue heading.
13. Add "Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture" section.
14. Add 2 advisory paragraphs under Species Controlled and moved last paragraph to be 3rd paragraph.
15. Add tables for "Control of Woody Species with Opensight Alone" and "Control of Woody Species with Opensight in Tank Mixes"

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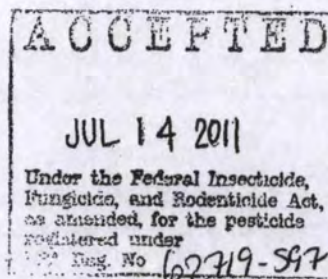
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[Sub-Label A for Range and Pasture]

(Base label):

Chaparral™

Specialty Herbicide



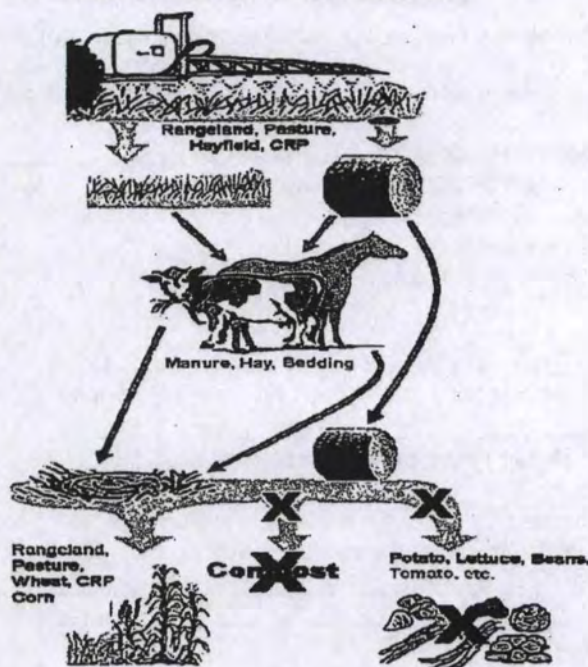
For control of susceptible weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds, on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), most warm-season grasses grown for hay*, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites.

*Hay from grass treated with Chaparral within the preceding 18-months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section "Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use."
- It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.

Forage and Manure Management



© Copyright 2011 Dow AgroSciences LLC

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

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GROUP	2	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredients:

Potassium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	62.13%
Metsulfuron methyl (Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6- methyl-1,3,5- triazin-2-yl)-amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate)	9.45%
Other Ingredients	28.42%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 52.5%

Contains 0.62 pound potassium salt of aminopyralid active ingredient (0.525 pound acid equivalent) and 0.0945 pound metsulfuron methyl per pound of product

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Substantial but Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful if Swallowed

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum; using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Storage and Disposal

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Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container.

Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

EPA Est. _____

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Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

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Q1J / Chaparral / MSTR / Amend / 06-21-11

Page 5

Net Weight_____

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(cover):

Chaparral™

Specialty Herbicide

For control of susceptible weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds, on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), most warm-season grasses grown for hay*, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites.

*Hay from grass treated with Chaparral within the preceding 18-months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section "Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use."
- It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.

Forage and Manure Management



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Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

9/65

GROUP	2	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredients:

Potassium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	62.13%
Metsulfuron methyl (Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6- methyl-1,3,5- triazin-2-yl)-amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate)	9.45%
Other Ingredients	28.42%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 52.5%

Contains 0.62 pound potassium salt of aminopyralid active ingredient (0.525 pound acid equivalent) and 0.0945 pound metsulfuron methyl per pound of product

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

EPA Est. _____

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Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Weight _____

10/65

(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING**Causes Substantial but Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful if Swallowed****Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.****Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)****Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

12/65

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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Chaparral™ specialty herbicide may be applied by aerial or ground equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), most warm-season grasses grown for hay*, CRP acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites without injury to most grasses.

***Hay from grass treated with Chaparral within the preceding 18-months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling**

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Chaparral can be used to the waters edge. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize spray drift onto water.

Resistance Management Guidelines

- This product contains two herbicides with different modes of action. Development of plant populations resistant to the mode of action of aminopyralid is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications. There may be resistant weed biotypes to metsulfuron and adequate control of these species cannot be expected.

- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or Dow AgroSciences representative for the latest resistance management information.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call (1-800-263-1196) for more information.

<p>IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully read the section "Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use." • It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this label. • Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants. • Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling. • Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group. 	<p>Forage and Manure Management</p> <p style="text-align: center;">© Copyright 2011 Dow AgroSciences LLC</p>
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- Do not use grasses treated with Chaparral in the preceding 18-months for hay intended for export outside the United States.
- Hay from areas treated with Chaparral in the preceding 18-months CAN NOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

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- **Hay from areas treated with Chaparral in the preceding 18-months CAN NOT be used for silage, haylage, baylage and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not move hay made from grass treated with Chaparral within the preceding 18-months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Chaparral within the preceding 18-months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Chaparral in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated with Chaparral in the preceding 18-months for seed production.**

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites do not broadcast apply more than 3.3 ounce/acre of Chaparral per year. The total amount of Chaparral applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 3.3 oz of product per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 6.6 oz product of Chaparral per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 3.3 ounce/acre of Chaparral per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

- Do not use on Timothy hay or other cool-season grasses grown for hay.
- Do not apply this product on lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.
- **Chaparral is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- **Do not use this product for impregnation on dry fertilizer, unless specified in Dow AgroSciences state-specific product bulletin.**
- Do not use Chaparral in the following counties of Colorado: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache.
- **Trees** adjacent to or in a treated site can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Chaparral. Do not apply Chaparral within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses, and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
 - Do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Chaparral. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing Chaparral is washed, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Chaparral may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals. Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.

- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid or metsulfuron concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
 - Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Chaparral application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Chaparral should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
 - Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
 - Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
 - **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest intervals following application of Chaparral at labeled rates. However, cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Chaparral to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
 - **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Application of this product may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze areas treated with Chaparral until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
 - **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
 - ◆ Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from areas treated within the preceeding 18-months, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
 - ◆ Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
 - ◆ Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
 - ◆ Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat and corn.
 - ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - ◆ To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Most broadleaf crops are more sensitive and can require **at least 2 years** depending on the crop and environmental conditions. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid or metsulfuron present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be

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grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, perennial forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants:** Do not aerially apply Chaparral within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the "Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Spray Drift Advisory" at the end of this label to help minimize the potential for spray drift.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, plant residue mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than pasture, rangeland or CRP.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Chaparral for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide has been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply Chaparral should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

Application Methods

Apply the specified rate of Chaparral as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the surfactant label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 3.3 ounces per acre annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 6.6 oz of product per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 3.3 ounce/acre of Chaparral per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Chaparral applied must not exceed 3.3 ounce/acre per year.

To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

In general for spot treatments, mix 2.5 oz for weeds and 3.3 oz for brush of Chaparral per 100 gallons of water (assuming an application volume of 100 gallons per acre).

Product Measurement

Chaparral is measured using the Chaparral volumetric measuring cylinder. Scales calibrated in ounces may also be used.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Chaparral.
3. Continue agitation until the Chaparral is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Chaparral is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Chaparral should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply Chaparral spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Chaparral and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Chaparral in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Chaparral.

Soil pH Limitations

Chaparral should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, Chaparral could remain in the soil for 34 months or more injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Chaparral.

Checking Soil pH

Before using Chaparral, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

Spray Adjuvants

Unless otherwise directed, applications of Chaparral must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be used unless specifically prohibited by tank mix partner labeling. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Chaparral, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallons per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed

oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Pensacola bahiagrass control can be reduced when Chaparral is applied in liquid fertilizer solutions.

Mixing With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing Chaparral in fertilizer solution.

Chaparral must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the Chaparral is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary grass yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (less than 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (greater than or equal to 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, adding spray adjuvant(s) increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Dow AgroSciences representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with Chaparral and the fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add spray adjuvants when using Chaparral in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for spray adjuvants.
Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions. Exception: On tall fescue pastures use a reduced rate of 1/2 to 1 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons.
- Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.
- Do not use Chaparral with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Chaparral at rates of up to 3.3 ounce/acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for application on all labeled use sites. Chaparral may be applied in tank-mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank-mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products, and (3) that the tank-mix combination is physically compatible (see tank-mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

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- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Chaparral and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Seeding grasses:

Preemergence: In general, Chaparral may be applied in the spring or early summer, depending on the target weed species, as a broadcast application over grass that was planted at least 4 months prior to the application and that has been growing under favorable conditions for grass establishment.

With fall applications, do not plant grasses the following spring.

Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.

Application Timing – Established Pastures, Rangeland and CRP

Chaparral may be applied to established native grasses such as wheatgrasses, bluestems and grama, and on other established pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, brome grass, and tall fescue that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

- Chaparral may suppress certain established grasses, such as smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition.
- Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Chaparral on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated.
- Application of Chaparral to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of pastures.

Tall Fescue Precautions:

Chaparral may stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seed head suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- do not use on tall fescue grown for seed
- do not use more than 2 ounce/acre of Chaparral
- tank-mix Chaparral with 2,4-D
- use a reduced rate of non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall (until after reproductive culm has started to elongate), or in the fall
- do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

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Initial grass yields may be reduced due to fescue seed head suppression resulting from treatment with Chaparral at labeled rates. However, this could be beneficial because in tall fescue infected with the fungal endophyte (*Neotyphodium* spp.), the endophyte is concentrated in the seed and cattle grazing plants with the seed head will get the maximum exposure to the endophyte. Increased levels of ingestions of the fungal endophyte can reduce weight gain and conception rates in cattle. Since the first grazing is often delayed in the spring until long after seed head development, Chaparral could potentially be used to reduce development of the seed head, thereby reducing the amount of the endophyte that would be consumed by livestock when grazing (see below).

Tall Fescue Seed Head Suppression and Broadleaf Weed Control: Chaparral herbicide can be used to reduce the number of seed heads of tall fescue when applied prior to flower emergence. For best results apply 2.0 to 2.5 ounce/acre Chaparral after initial greenup when grass height is approximately 6 inches. Later applications may still be effective, however, the seed head suppression will be less effective and the number of seed heads could be noticeable higher. Many weed species can be controlled with this application timing in addition to the suppression of seed head development.

Use Rates and Timing

Chaparral may be applied post emergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds and brush including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages, or under less than favorable growing conditions, or for longer residual control. Best results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated weeds. For optimum uptake and translocation of Chaparral, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Chaparral also provides preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds, and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

Chaparral can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

Chaparral can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Chaparral, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Species Controlled

Table 1: Grass Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Chaparral

Note: Weeds marked with a * indicate more information is included in the specific weed problems section after the table.

Grass Weeds Controlled by Chaparral					Chaparral rate oz product/a
Weed Species					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family		

arrowgrass, seaside‡	<i>Triflochin maritima</i>	perennial	Juncaginaceae	3.0-3.3
bahiagrass, Pensacola*	<i>Paspalum notatum</i> Flugge	perennial	Poaceae	2.0-2.5
ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	annual	Poaceae	2.0-2.5

‡: This symbol denotes weed suppression which is a reduction in weed competition compared to untreated areas. A second treatment may be necessary.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture:

Apply Chaparral at 2-2.5 ounce/acre after green-up in the spring, but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when environmental conditions favor grass growth.

Bahiagrass suppression could take up to 30 days before the desired level of control is achieved.

Application of 2,4-D mixed with Chaparral could decrease bahiagrass control.

In pastures severely infested with bahiagrass, a positive response in forage yield may be slowed until desired forage grasses, like bermudagrass, grow into areas previously infested with bahiagrass. To reduce this effect consider treating different portions of heavily infested pastures with Chaparral over a period of several years. Do not apply Chaparral to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization and/or replanting may accelerate bermudagrass recovery following bahiagrass control with Chaparral.

Bahiagrass regrowth may occur in pastures heavily infested with bahiagrass, intense grazing pressure, or when adverse environmental conditions (heat and drought), slows the recovery of desired grass forages.

Chaparral will not control common or Argentine bahiagrass.

Pensacola bahiagrass control can be reduced when Chaparral is applied in liquid fertilizer solutions.

General Mix of Broadleaf Weeds: Chaparral at 2.0 ounce/acre is the standard rate to provide control of most pasture weeds when applied early in the season. If a certain weed is dominant in the pasture, use the rate in Table 2 for that species. The addition of 0.5 lbs ae/acre (1 pint/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) 2,4-D amine may broaden the weed spectrum.

For rates for specific weeds, see Table 2. The life cycle is included for each weed species. The general timing of application for each life cycle is as follows:

Annuals: Use lower rates when weeds are less than 6 inches and actively growing. Increase rate as season progresses and plants become more mature.

Biennials: Apply in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes before ground is frozen. Use higher rates after bolting through early flower.

Perennials: Apply to vegetative stage prior to bloom. Use higher rate when weeds are larger.

For best results, most weeds should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range indicated when growing conditions are less than favorable (drought conditions), weeds are large and mature, weed density and foliage cover is high and canopy height is tall, or when residual control is desired. Chaparral also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Table 2: Broadleaf Species Controlled with Chaparral

Note: Weeds marked with a * indicate more information is included in the specific weed problems section after the table.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Chaparral

Weed Species				Chaparral rate oz product/a
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family	
actinomeris, wingstem	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0
alyssum, hoary	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	biennial	Brassicaceae	2.0-2.5
amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	summer annual	Amaranthaceae	1.5-2.0
aster	<i>Aster spp.</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
babysbreath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	perennial	Caryophyllaceae	2.5-3.0
bedstraw	<i>Galium spp.</i>	perennial	Rubiaceae	2.0-2.5
beggarticks	<i>Bidens spp.</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp.</i>	perennial	Brassicaceae	2.0-2.5
blackeyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
brackenfern	<i>Pteridium spp.</i>	perennial	Dennstaedtiaceae	2.5-3.3
broomweed, annual	<i>Amphichayris dracunculoides</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.0-1.5
bur buttercup (testiculate)	<i>Ranunculus testiculatus</i>	annual	Ranunculaceae	1.0-1.5
burclover	<i>Medicago spp.</i>	annual	Fabaceae	1.5-2.0
burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
buttercup, hairy	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	perennial	Ranunculaceae	1.0-1.5
buttercup, tall	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	perennial	Ranunculaceae	2.0-2.5
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.0-3.0
cat's ear, common	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	summer annual	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
campion, bladder	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	perennial	Caryophyllaceae	2.0-2.5
caraway, wild	<i>Carum carvi</i>	biennial	Apiaceae	2.5-3.0
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	biennial	Apiaceae	2.0-2.5
catchfly, conical	<i>Silene conoidea</i>	annual	Caryophyllaceae	1.0-1.5
chamomile	<i>Matricaria spp.</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.5-3.0
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Winter annual	Caryophyllaceae	3.0
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
cinquefoil*	<i>Potentilla spp.</i>	perennial	Rosaceae	2.0-2.5
clover, sweet	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	biennial	Fabaceae	2.5-3.0
clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	1.5-2.0
cockle, corn	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	annual	Caryophyllaceae	2.0-3.0
cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
coreopsis, plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
cowcockle	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	annual	Caryophyllaceae	1.5-2.0
crazyweed, silky	<i>Oxytropis Lambertii</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.0-2.5
croton, woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	annual	Euphorbiaceae	1.5-2.0
crownvetch	<i>Securigera varia</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	1.5-2.0
crupina, common	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5

daisy, oxeye*	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
dandelion, common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
dock	<i>Rumex spp</i>	perennial	Polygonaceae	2.0-2.5
dyer's woad†	<i>Istis tinctoria</i>	perennial	Brassicaceae	3.3
evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
false dandelion, Carolina	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
falseflax, Smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	annual/biennial	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
fiddleneck, common	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	annual	Boraginaceae	1.5-2.0
filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	annual/biennial	Geraniaceae	3.0-3.3
fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	perennial	Onagraceae	2.5-3.0
fleabane, annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	annual/biennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
garlic, wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>	perennial	Liliaceae	1.5-2.0
geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Winter annual	Geraniaceae	1.5-2.0
goldenrod spp	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
gumweed, curlycup	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae	3.0-3.3
hawkweed, orange*	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
hawkweed, yellow*	<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
hemlock, poison†	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	perennial	Apiaceae	2.5-3.3
henbane, black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	annual/biennial	Solanaceae	2.5-3.0
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	annual/biennial	Lamiaceae	2.0-2.5
hogweed, giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	perennial	Apiaceae	3.3
horsemint (beebalm)	<i>Monarda spp</i>	annual	Lamiaceae	1.5-2.0
horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	perennial	Solanaceae	2.0-2.5
horseweed (maretail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
houndstongue*	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	biennial	Boraginaceae	2.5-3.3
ironweed, tall	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
ironweed, western	<i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
knapweed	<i>Centaurea sp.</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knapweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knapweed, diffuse*	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knapweed, Russian*	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knapweed, spotted*	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	annual	Polygonaceae	3.0
kochia*	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae	1.5-2.0
lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	annual	Polygonaceae	1.5-2.0
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae	2.0-2.5
lespedeza, annual	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	annual	Fabaceae	2.0-2.5
lespedeza, sericea*	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.5-3.0
lettuce, Miner's	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	annual	Portulacaceae	1.5-2.0
lettuce, prickly*	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
licorice, wild	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.5-3.0

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locoweed	<i>Astragalus spp.</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.0-2.5
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	perennial	Lythraceae	3.0-3.3
marshelder, annual‡	<i>Iva annua</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
mayweed, scentless	<i>Tripleurospermum perforata</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
mayweed, stinking	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	annual	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.0-2.5
mexicantea	<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i>	annual/ perennial	Chenopodiaceae	2.0-2.5
mullein*	<i>Verbascum spp.</i>	biennial	Scrophulariaceae	2.0-3.3
mustard, blue*	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
mustard, garlic	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	biennial	Brassicaceae	3.3
mustard, tumble/Jim Hill	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Winter annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
needles, Spanish needles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	perennial	Solanaceae	2.0-3.0
ox tongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.0
parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	biennial	Apiaceae	2.0-3.0
partridgepea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	annual	Fabaceae	2.5-3.0
pea, Swainson	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.0-3.0
pepperweed, perennial‡	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial	Brassicaceae	3.3
pigweeds	<i>Amaranthus spp</i>	annual	Amaranthaceae	1.5-2.0
plantain, broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	perennial	Plantaginaceae	2.0-2.5
plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	perennial	Plantaginaceae	2.0-2.5
povertyweed	<i>Iva axillaris</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	annual	Portulacaceae	1.5-2.0
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
ragweed, western*	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
ragwort, tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.0
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.0
salsify, Western‡	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
shephardspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Winter annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	annual	Fabaceae	2.5-3.0
sida, arrowleaf	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	annual	Malvaceae	2-2.5
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	annual	Polygonaceae	1.5-2.0
snakeweed, broom*	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0
sneezeweed, bitter	<i>Helenium amarum</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.0-1.5
snow-on-the-mountain	<i>Euphorbia marginata</i>	annual	Euphorbiaceae	2.0-2.5
soda apple, tropical*	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	perennial	Solanaceae	2.5-3.0
sorrel, red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	perennial	Polygonaceae	2.0-2.5
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceae</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.5-3.0
sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
sowthistle, prickly	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Perennial	Euphorbiaceae	1.5-2.5

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St. Johnswort, common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	perennial	Clusiaceae	2.5-3.0
starthistle, purple*	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
star-thistle, Malta*	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
starthistle, yellow*	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annua</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
tansy, common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
teasel	<i>Dipsacus spp.</i>	biennial	Dipsacaceae	2.0-3.0
thistle, Russian*	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae	1.5-2.0
thistle, artichoke	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
thistle, blessed milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Biennial	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
thistle, bull*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.0-2.5
thistle, Canada*	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-3.3
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
thistle, musk*	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.0-2.5
thistle, plumeless*	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.0-2.5
thistle, scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.5
thistle, woolly distaff	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
vervain‡	<i>Verbena spp.</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
vetch, common*	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	annual	Fabaceae	1.5-2.0
wallflower, bushy	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
waterpod	<i>Ellisia nyctelea</i>	annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
whitetop (hoary cress)*	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	perennial	Brassicaceae	3.3
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	perennial	Oxalidaceae	3.0-3.3
wormwood, absinth*	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
yankeeweed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0

‡: This symbol denotes weed suppression which is a reduction in weed competition compared to untreated areas. A second treatment may be necessary. The addition of 0.5 lbs ae/acre of 2,4-D may improve initial control.

Hawkweed, orange or yellow: Apply Chaparral at 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.

Houndstongue: Apply 2.5 ounce/acre to rosettes. As plant bolts, increase the rate to 3.0 to 3.3 ounce/acre up to early bud stage. Add 1 quart of 2,4-D/acre after the bud stage.

Ironweed, Western: Apply Chaparral at 2.5 to 3.0 ounce/acre when plants are in the vegetative growth stage. The addition of 0.5 to 1 lb ae/acre (1 to 2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) of 2,4-D/acre will improve control in dense stands or when ironweed is greater than 6 inches.

Knapweeds, diffuse and spotted: Apply Chaparral at 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.

Knapweed, Russian: Apply Chaparral at 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre to plants in the spring and summer to plants from early bud to flowering stage and to dormant plants in the fall.

Lespedeza, Sericea: Apply 2.5 to 3.0 ounce/acre beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

Mullein: Apply 2.0 ounce/acre in the rosette stage in spring or fall. Use rates from 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre for bolting plants less than 12 inches tall.

Oxeye daisy: Apply Chaparral at 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre to plants in the prebud stage of development.

Pepperweed, perennial: Apply Chaparral at 3.3 ounce/acre plus 2 lb ae/a 2, 4-D when plants are at early flowering through bloom for optimum control.

Ragweed, Western: Apply Chaparral at 2.0 to 2.5 ounce/acre when plants are in the vegetative growth stage. The addition of 0.5 to 1 lb ae/acre (1 to 2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) of 2,4-D/acre will improve control in dense stands or when ragweed is greater than 6 inches.

Russian thistle, kochia, and prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds to metsulfuron are known to occur. For best results, use Chaparral at 1.5 to 2.0 ounces/acre in tank-mix with 2,4-D. Applications to these weeds should be made early to weeds less than 6 inches in height.

Snakeweed, broom: Applications should be made in the fall at 3.0 ounces/acre. Spring applications will provide suppression only.

Soda apple, tropical: Apply Chaparral at 2.5 to 3.0 ounce/acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.

Starthistle, malta, purple, and yellow: Apply Chaparral at 1.5 to 2.0 ounce/acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.

Sulfur cinquefoil: Apply Chaparral at 2.0 to 2.5 ounce/acre to plants in the prebud stage of development.

Thistle, Canada: Apply Chaparral at 2.0 to 3.3 ounce/acre either in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) or until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.

Thistles, Bull, musk, and plumeless: Apply Chaparral at 1.0 to 2.0 ounce/acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 2.0 to 2.5 ounce/acre plus 0.5 lb ae/acre 2,4-D when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages.

Vervain: Chaparral alone will provide suppression. Apply 1.5 to 2.0 oz/acre of Chaparral with 0.5 lb ae/acre (1 pint/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) of 2,4-D.

Whitetop: Apply 3.3 ounce/acre early in the spring to actively growing rosettes or to regrowth before the bud stage. Treatment after bloom is generally less effective and the addition of 2,4-D at 1 lb ae/acre (2 pint/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) is recommended.

Wormwood, absinth: Apply 3.0 to 3.3 ounce/acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results. Fall applications are also effective if green regrowth is present.

Woody Plant Control:

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:

For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, Chaparral may be added to tank mixes with Remedy Ultra or other herbicides labeled for rangeland to improve brush control on species such as aspen, conifers (pine), elm, maple, cherry, poplar, oak, Scotch broom, boxelder, hackberry, Russian olive, and salt cedar.

For mixed stands of woody species or shrubs such as buckbrush, absinth wormwood, fringe sage, silverberry, shrubby cinquefoil, wild rose, wild strawberry, and pasture sage Apply 2.5-3 oz of Chaparral with 1 lb ae/A or 2,4-D ester with 0.25% v/v surfactant. Use higher rate for dense stands or later in the application window

Table 3: Woody Plant Control: Apply Chaparral at 3.3 ounce/acre at the timing described below

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Family	Application Details
blackberry*	<i>Rubus spp</i>	Rosaceae	Apply when leaves are fully expanded and the plant has stopped rapid spring and early summer growth. Application after bloom and before frost is optimal. It is recommend that after mowing, shredding, or burning applications should wait until the next season and enough re-growth has occurred for good

			uptake and translocation..
buckbrush (coralberry) or Western snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpo s orbiculus</i> or <i>Symphoricarpo s occidentalis</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Apply 3 oz/acre of Chaparral alone or 2.0 to 3.0 oz/acre with 1 lb ae/acre of 2,4-D ester (2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) in the spring when leaves are fully expanded and foliage is mature. Apply 3 oz/acre with 1 lb ae/acre of 2,4-D ester (2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) from full leaf expansion up to the flowering stage.
dewberry*	<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	Rosaceae	Apply when leaves are fully expanded and the foliage is dark green, either before first flower or after fruit drop. Application after fruit drop is preferred until frost. It is recommend that after mowing, shredding, or burning applications should wait until the next season and enough re-growth has occurred for good uptake and translocation..
honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Fabaceae	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and foliage is mature.
honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and foliage is mature.
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Fabaceae	Apply at or after bloom (July) in the summer until fall when the foliage begins to senesce. Kudzu should be actively growing; avoid treating when drought stressed.
locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Fabaceae	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and foliage is mature.
mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Fabaceae	Apply after full leaf emergence in the spring until fall foliage color change.
plum, American and sand hill	<i>Prunus Americana</i> and <i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Rosaceae	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and foliage is mature.
redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Fabaceae	Apply after full leaf emergence in the spring until fall foliage color change.
rose, Cherokee	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Rosaceae	Apply from full leaf through flowering. For best results, delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing.
rose, multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Rosaceae	Apply from full leaf through flowering. For best results, delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing.
rose, prairie wild	<i>Rosa arkansana</i>	Rosaceae	Apply from full leaf through flowering. For best results, delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing.
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simaroubaceae	Apply after full leaf out and before fall foliage color change
wisteria	<i>Wisteria brachybotrys</i>	Fabaceae	Apply after full leaf emergence in the spring until fall foliage color change.

yucca‡	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Agavaceae	Add 1 lb ai/acre of 2,4-D ester (2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) to Chaparral at 3.3 ounce/acre. Another option for additional woody plant control is Chaparral plus 1 pint/acre Remedy® Ultra. Make applications from flower stalk elongation through seed pod development. Crop oil concentrate (COC), Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or Methylated Seed Oil/Organosilicone (MSO/OS) are the preferred adjuvants. Aerial application is recommended with a minimum of 4 gallons per acre volume for dense yucca populations.
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‡ : This symbol denotes weed suppression which is a reduction in weed competition compared to untreated areas. A second treatment may be necessary.

* This recommendation is for blackberry and dewberry control in bermudagrass or other non-sensitive grasses only. For control in tall fescue pastures, only apply Chaparral as a spot treatment. For broadcast blackberry control in tall fescue pastures, use 1 pint/acre of Remedy Ultra + 2 pts/acre of ForeFront™ R&P

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas. A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

State regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain such as valleys and ravines can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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EPA accepted __/__/__

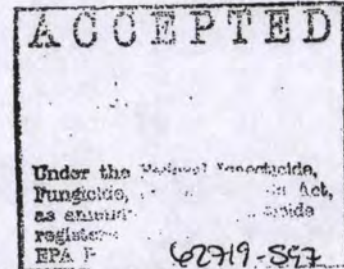
31/65

[Sub-Label B for IVM - Alternate Brand Name - Oversight]

(Base label):

Oversight®

Specialty Herbicide



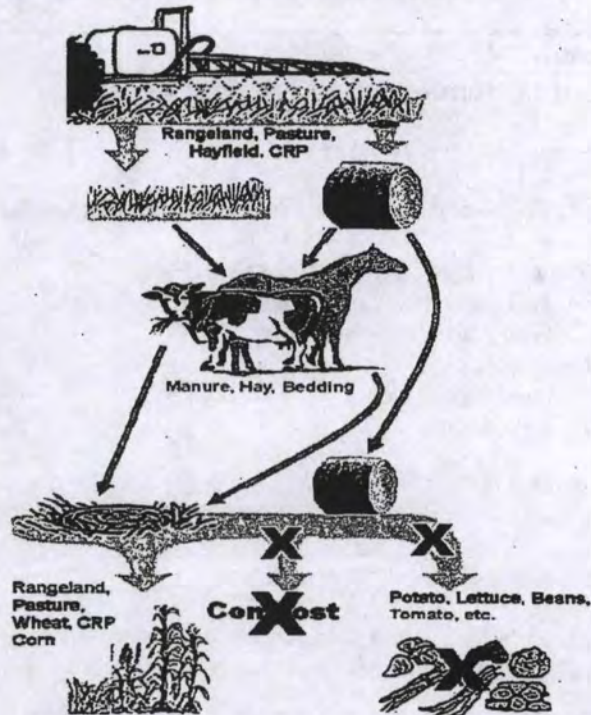
For control of susceptible weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds, on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), most warm-season grasses grown for hay*, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites.

* Hay from grass treated with Oversight within the preceding 18-months can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section "Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use."
- It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.

Forage and Manure Management



Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

GROUP	2	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredients:

Potassium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	62.13%
Metsulfuron methyl (Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6- methyl-1,3,5- triazin-2-yl)-amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate)	9.45%
Other Ingredients	28.42%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 52.5%

Contains 0.62 pound potassium salt of aminopyralid active ingredient (0.525 pound acid equivalent) and 0.0945 pound metsulfuron methyl per pound of product

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Substantial but Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful if Swallowed

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container.

Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

EPA Est. _____

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Q1J / Chaparral / MSTR / Amend / 06-21-11

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Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Weight_____

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(cover):

Opensight®

Specialty Herbicide

For control of susceptible weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds, on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), most warm-season grasses grown for hay*, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites.

* Hay from grass treated with Opensight within the preceding 18-months can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section "Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use."
- It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.

Forage and Manure Management



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Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

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GROUP	2	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredients:

Potassium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	62.13%
Metsulfuron methyl (Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6- methyl-1,3,5- triazin-2-yl)-amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate)	9.45%
Other Ingredients	28.42%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 52.5%

Contains 0.62 pound potassium salt of aminopyralid active ingredient (0.525 pound acid equivalent) and 0.0945 pound metsulfuron methyl per pound of product

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

EPA Est. _____

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Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Weight _____

(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING

Causes Substantial but Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful if Swallowed

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

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Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Opensight® specialty herbicide may be applied by aerial or ground equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), most warm-season grasses grown for hay*, CRP acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites without injury to most grasses.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Opensight can be used to the waters edge. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize spray drift onto water.

***Hay from grass treated with Opensight within the preceding 18-months can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**

Resistance Management Guidelines

- This product contains two herbicides with different modes of action. Development of plant populations resistant to the mode of action of aminopyralid is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications. There may be resistant weed biotypes to metsulfuron and adequate control of these species cannot be expected.

- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or Dow AgroSciences representative for the latest resistance management information.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call (1-800-263-1196) for more information.

<p>IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully read the section "Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use." • It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this label. • Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants. • Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling. • Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group. 	<p>Forage and Manure Management</p> <p style="text-align: center;">© Copyright 2011 Dow AgroSciences LLC</p>
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- Do not use grasses treated with Opensight in the preceding 18-months for hay intended for export outside the United States.
- Hay from areas treated with Opensight in the preceding 18-months CANNOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

- Hay from areas treated with Opensight in the preceding 18-months **CANNOT** be used for silage, haylage, baylage and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not move hay made from grass treated with Opensight within the preceding 18-months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Opensight within the preceding 18-months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Opensight in compost.
- Do not use grasses treated with Opensight in the preceding 18-months for seed production.

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites do not broadcast apply more than 3.3 ounce/acre of Opensight per year. The total amount of Opensight applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 3.3 oz of product per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 6.6 oz product of Opensight per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 3.3 ounce/acre of Opensight per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

- Do not use on Timothy hay or other cool-season grasses grown for hay.
- Do not apply this product on lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.
- **Opensight is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- Do not use this product for impregnation on dry fertilizer, unless specified in Dow AgroSciences state-specific product bulletin.
- Do not use Opensight in the following counties of Colorado: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache.
- **Trees** adjacent to or in a treated site can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Opensight. Do not apply Opensight within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses, and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
 - Do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Opensight. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing Opensight is washed, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Opensight may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals. Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid or metsulfuron concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.

- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Opensight application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Opensight should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest intervals following application of Opensight at labeled rates. However, cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Opensight to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Application of this product may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze areas treated with Opensight until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
 - ◆ Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18-months, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
 - ◆ Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
 - ◆ Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
 - ◆ Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, and wheat and corn.
 - ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - ◆ To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid or metsulfuron present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, perennial forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.
- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants:** Do not aerially apply Opensight within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any

broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the "Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Spray Drift Advisory" at the end of this label to help minimize the potential for spray drift.

- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, plant residue mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than pasture, rangeland or CRP.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Opensight for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide has been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply Opensight should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

Application Methods

Apply the specified rate of Opensight as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the surfactant label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 3.3 ounces per acre annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 6.6 oz of product per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 3.3 ounce/acre of Opensight per annual growing season as a

result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Opensight applied must not exceed 3.3 ounce/acre per year.

To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

In general for spot treatments, mix 2.5 oz for weeds and 3.3 oz for brush of Opensight per 100 gallons of water (assuming an application volume of 100 gallons per acre).

Product Measurement

Opensight is measured using the Opensight volumetric measuring cylinder. Scales calibrated in ounces may also be used.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Opensight.
3. Continue agitation until the Opensight is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Opensight is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Opensight should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply Opensight spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Opensight and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Opensight in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Opensight.

Soil pH Limitations

Opensight should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, Opensight could remain in the soil for 34 months or more injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Opensight.

Checking Soil pH

Before using Opensight, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

Spray Adjuvants

Unless otherwise directed, applications of Opensight must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be used unless specifically prohibited by tank mix partner labeling. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Opensight, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallons per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic

balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions. Exception: On tall fescue pastures use a reduced rate of 1/2 to 1 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons.
- Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.
- Do not use Opensight with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Opensight at rates of up to 3.3 ounce/acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for application on all labeled use sites. Opensight may be applied in tank-mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank-mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products, and (3) that the tank-mix combination is physically compatible (see tank-mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Opensight and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Guidelines for Grass Management

Opensight may be applied to established native grasses such as wheatgrasses, bluestems and grama, and on other established pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, brome grass, and tall fescue that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

- Opensight may suppress certain established grasses, such as smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition.
- Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Opensight on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated.

- Application of Opensight to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of pastures.

Seeding grasses:

Preemergence: In general, Opensight may be applied in the spring or early summer, depending on the target weed species, as a broadcast application over grass that was planted at least 4 months prior to the application and that has been growing under favorable conditions for grass establishment.

With fall applications, do not plant grasses the following spring.

Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.

Tall Fescue:

Opensight may stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seed head suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- do not use on tall fescue grown for seed
- do not use more than 2 ounce/acre of Opensight
- tank-mix Opensight with 2,4-D
- use a reduced rate of non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall (until after reproductive culm has started to elongate), or in the fall
- do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

Initial grass yields may be reduced due to fescue seed head suppression resulting from treatment with Opensight at labeled rates. However, this could be beneficial because in tall fescue infected with the fungal endophyte (*Neotyphodium* spp.), the endophyte is concentrated in the seed and cattle grazing plants with the seed head will get the maximum exposure to the endophyte. Increased levels of ingestions of the fungal endophyte can reduce weight gain and conception rates in cattle. Since the first grazing is often delayed in the spring until long after seed head development, Opensight could potentially be used to reduce development of the seed head, thereby reducing the amount of the endophyte that would be consumed by livestock when grazing.

Seed Head Suppression: If the intent is to control weeds and reduce tall fescue seed heads, apply Opensight at 2.0 to 2.5 ounce/acre early to fescue that is less than 6 inches tall.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture:

Apply Opensight at 2-2.5 ounce/acre after green-up in the spring, but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when environmental conditions favor grass growth.

Bahiagrass suppression could take up to 30 days before the desired level of control is achieved.

Application of 2,4-D mixed with Opensight could decrease bahiagrass control. In pastures severely infested with bahiagrass, a positive response in forage yield may be slowed until desired forage grasses, like bermudagrass, grow into areas previously infested with bahiagrass. To reduce this effect consider treating different portions of heavily infested pastures with Opensight over a period of several years. Do not apply Opensight to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization and/or replanting may accelerate bermudagrass recovery following bahiagrass control with Opensight.

Bahiagrass regrowth may occur in pastures heavily infested with bahiagrass, intense grazing pressure, or when adverse environmental conditions (heat and drought), slows the recovery of desired grass forages.

Opensight will not control common or Argentine bahiagrass.

Pensacola bahiagrass control can be reduced when Chaparral is applied in liquid fertilizer solutions.

Use Rates and Timing

Opensight may be applied post emergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds and brush including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages, or under less than favorable growing conditions, or for longer residual control. Best results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated weeds. For optimum uptake and translocation of Opensight, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Opensight also provides preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds, and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

Opensight can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

Opensight can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Opensight, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Species Controlled

General Mix of Broadleaf Weeds: Opensight at 2.0 ounce/acre is the standard rate to provide control of many problem weeds when applied early in the season. If a certain weeds are key targets, use the rate in Table 1 for that species. The addition of Garlon herbicides, DMA 4 IVM, or other herbicides allowed for use on the site to be sprayed can be tank mixed to broaden the weed spectrum.

Opensight controls weeds and woody plants primarily by postemergent activity. Although Opensight has Preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when Opensight is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, Opensight provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage typically provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size of the weed at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control depends on weed spectrum and infestation intensity, weed size at application, environmental conditions at and following treatment, soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter, and other factors.

For best results, most weeds should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range indicated when growing conditions are less than favorable (drought conditions), weeds are large and mature, weed density and foliage cover is high and canopy height is tall, or when residual control is desired. Opensight also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

For rates for specific weeds, see Table 1. The life cycle is included for each weed species. The general timing of application for each life cycle is as follows:

Annuals: Use lower rates when weeds are less than 6 inches and actively growing. Increase rate as season progresses and plants become more mature.

Biennials: Apply in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes before ground is frozen. Use higher rates after bolting through early flower.

Perennials: Apply to vegetative stage prior to bloom. Use higher rate when weeds are larger.

Table 1: Species Controlled with Oversight

Note: Weeds marked with a * indicate more information is included in the specific weed problems section after the table.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Oversight

Weed Species				Oversight rate oz product/a
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family	
actinomeris, wingstem	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0
alyssum, hoary	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	biennial	Brassicaceae	2.0-2.5
amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	summer annual	Amaranthaceae	1.5-2.0
arrowgrass, seaside†	<i>Triflochin maritima</i>	perennial	Juncaginaceae	3.0-3.3
aster	<i>Aster spp.</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
bahiagrass, Pensacola*	<i>Paspalum notatum</i> Flugge	perennial	Poaceae	2.0-2.5
babysbreath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	perennial	Caryophyllaceae	2.5-3.0
bedstraw	<i>Galium spp.</i>	perennial	Rubiaceae	2.0-2.5
bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp</i>	perennial	Brassicaceae	2.0-2.5
blackeyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
brackenfern	<i>Pteridium spp.</i>	perennial	Dennstaedtiaceae	2.5-3.3
broomweed, annual	<i>Amphichrys dracunculoides</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.0-1.5
bur buttercup (testiculate)	<i>Ranunculus testiculatus</i>	annual	Ranunculaceae	1.0-1.5
burclover	<i>Medicago spp</i>	annual	Fabaceae	1.5-2.0
burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
buttercup, hairy	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	perennial	Ranunculaceae	1.0-1.5
buttercup, tall	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	perennial	Ranunculaceae	2.0-2.5
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.0-3.0
camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	summer annual	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
campion, bladder†	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	perennial	Caryophyllaceae	2.0-2.5
caraway, wild	<i>Carum carvi</i>	biennial	Apiaceae	2.5-3.0
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	biennial	Apiaceae	2.0-2.5
catchfly, conical	<i>Silene conoidea</i>	annual	Caryophyllaceae	1.0-1.5
chamomile	<i>Matricaria spp</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.5-3.0
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Winter annual	Caryophyllaceae	3.0
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
cinquefoil*	<i>Potentilla spp</i>	perennial	Rosaceae	2.0-2.5
clover, sweet	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	biennial	Fabaceae	2.5-3.0
clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	1.5-2.0

cockle, corn	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	annual	Caryophyllaceae	2.0-3.0
cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
coreopsis, plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
cowcockle	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	annual	Caryophyllaceae	1.5-2.0
crazyweed, silky	<i>Oxytropis Lambertii</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.0-2.5
croton, woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	annual	Euphorbiaceae	1.5-2.0
crownvetch	<i>Securigera varia</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	1.5-2.0
crupina, common	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
daisy, oxeye*	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
dandelion, common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
dock	<i>Rumex spp</i>	perennial	Polygonaceae	2.0-2.5
dyer's woad ‡	<i>Istis tinctoria</i>	perennial	Brassicaceae	3.3
evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
false dandelion, Carolina	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
falseflax, Smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	annual/biennial	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
fiddleneck, common	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	annual	Boraginaceae	1.5-2.0
filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	annual/biennial	Geraniaceae	3.0-3.3
fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	perennial	Onagraceae	2.5-3.0
fleabane, annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
garlic, wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>	perennial	Liliaceae	1.5-2.0
geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Winter annual	Geraniaceae	1.5-2.0
goldenrod spp	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
gumweed, curlycup	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae	3.0-3.3
hawkweed, orange*	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
hawkweed, yellow*	<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
hemlock, poison‡	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	perennial	Apiaceae	2.5-3.3
henbane, black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	annual/biennial	Solanaceae	2.5-3.0
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	annual/biennial	Lamiaceae	2.0-2.5
horsemint (beebalm)	<i>Monarda spp</i>	annual	Lamiaceae	1.5-2.0
horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	perennial	Solanaceae	2.0-2.5
horseweed (maretail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
houndstongue*	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	biennial	Boraginaceae	2.5-3.3
ironweed, tall	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
ironweed, western	<i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
knapweed	<i>Centaurea sp.</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knapweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knapweed, diffuse*	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knapweed, Russian*	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knapweed, spotted*	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	annual	Polygonaceae	3.0
kochia*	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae	1.5-2.0

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lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	annual	Polygonaceae	1.5-2.0
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae	2.0-2.5
lespedeza, annual	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	annual	Fabaceae	2.0-2.5
lespedeza, sericea*	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.5-3.0
lettuce, Miner's	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	annual	Portulacaceae	1.5-2.0
lettuce, prickly*	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
locoweed	<i>Astragalus spp.</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.0-2.5
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	perennial	Lythraceae	3.0-3.3
marshelder, annual‡	<i>Iva annua</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
mayweed, scentless	<i>Tripleurospermum perforata</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
mayweed, stinking	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	annual	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	perennial	Fabaceae	2.0-2.5
mexicantea	<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i>	annual/ perennial	Chenopodiaceae	2.0-2.5
mullein*	<i>Verbascum spp.</i>	biennial	Scrophulariaceae	2.0-3.3
mustard, blue*	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
mustard, tumble/Jim Hill	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Winter annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
needles, Spanish needles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.0
parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	biennial	Apiaceae	2.0-3.0
partridgepea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	annual	Fabaceae	2.5-3.0
pepperweed, perennial‡*	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial	Brassicaceae	3.3
pigweeds	<i>Amaranthus spp</i>	annual	Amaranthaceae	1.5-2.0
plantain, broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	perennial	Plantaginaceae	2.0-2.5
plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	perennial	Plantaginaceae	2.0-2.5
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	annual	Portulacaceae	1.5-2.0
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
ragweed, western*	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
ragwort, tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.0
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.0
salsify, Western‡	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
scouringrush‡	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	grass	Equisetaceae	3.3
shephardspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Winter annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	annual	Fabaceae	2.5-3.0
sida, arrowleaf	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	annual	Malvaceae	2-2.5
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	annual	Polygonaceae	1.5-2.0
snakeweed, broom*	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0
sneezeweed, bitter	<i>Helenium amarum</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.0-1.5
snow-on-the-mountain	<i>Euphorbia marginata</i>	annual	Euphorbiaceae	2.0-2.5
soda apple, tropical*	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	perennial	Solanaceae	2.5-3.0
sorrel, red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	perennial	Polygonaceae	2.0-2.5

sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
sowthistle, prickly	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
St. Johnswort, common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	perennial	Clusiaceae	2.5-3.0
starthistle, purple*	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
star-thistle, Malta*	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
starthistle, yellow*	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annua</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
tansy, common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.5-3.3
teasel	<i>Dipsacus spp.</i>	biennial	Dipsacaceae	2.0-3.0
thistle, Russian*	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae	1.5-2.0
thistle, artichoke	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	perennial	Asteracea	2.0-3.0
thistle, bull*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.0-2.5
thistle, Canada*	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-3.3
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	annual	Asteraceae	2.0-3.0
thistle, musk*	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.0-2.5
thistle, plumeless*	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.0-2.5
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	biennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.5
thistle, woolly distaff	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	annual	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0
vervain‡	<i>Verbena spp.</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	2.0-2.5
vetch, common*	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	annual	Fabaceae	1.5-2.0
wallflower, bushy	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
waterpod	<i>Ellisia nyctelea</i>	annual	Brassicaceae	1.5-2.0
whiteweed (hoary cress)*	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	perennial	Brassicaceae	3.3
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	perennial	Oxalidaceae	3.0-3.3
wormwood, absinth*	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
yankeeweed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	3.0-3.3
yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae	1.5-2.0

‡ : This symbol denotes weed suppression which is a reduction in weed competition compared to untreated areas. A second treatment may be necessary. The addition of 0.5 lbs ae/acre of 2,4-D may improve initial control.

Hawkweed, orange or yellow: Apply Opensight at 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.

Houndstongue: Apply 2.5 ounce/acre to rosettes. As plant bolts, increase the rate to 3.0 to 3.3 ounce/acre up to early bud stage. Add 1 quart of 2,4-D/acre after the bud stage.

Knapweeds, diffuse and spotted: Apply Opensight at 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.

Knapweed, Russian: Apply Opensight at 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre to plants in the spring and summer to plants from early bud to flowering stage and to dormant plants in the fall.

Lespedeza, Sericea: Apply 2.5 to 3.0 ounce/acre beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

Mullein: Apply 2.0 ounce/acre in the rosette stage in spring or fall. Use rates from 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre for bolting plants less than 12 inches tall.

Oxeye daisy: Apply Opensight at 2.5 to 3.3 ounce/acre to plants in the prebud stage of development.

Pepperweed, perennial: Apply Opensight at 3.3 ounce/acre plus 2 lb ae/a 2, 4-D when plants are at early flowering through bloom for optimum control.

Ragweed, Western: Apply Opensight at 2.0 to 2.5 ounce/acre when plants are in the vegetative growth stage. The addition of 0.5 to 1 lb ae/acre (1 to 2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) of 2,4-D/acre will improve control in dense stands or when ragweed is greater than 6 inches.

Russian thistle, kochia, and prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds to metsulfuron are known to occur. For best results, use Opensight at 1.5 to 2.0 ounces/acre in tank-mix with 2,4-D. Applications to these weeds should be made early to weeds less than 6 inches in height.

Snakeweed, broom: Applications should be made in the fall at 3.0 ounces/acre. Spring applications will provide suppression only.

Soda apple, tropical: Apply Opensight at 2.5 to 3.0 ounce/acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.

Starthistle, malta, purple, and yellow: Apply Opensight at 1.5 to 2.0 ounce/acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.

Sulfur cinquefoil: Apply Opensight at 2.0 to 2.5 ounce/acre to plants in the prebud stage of development.

Thistle, Canada: Apply Opensight at 2.0 to 3.3 ounce/acre either in the spring or summer to fully emerged Canada thistle. The goal is to insure all plants have emerged and many of the thistles will be in the bud to early flower stage at this time. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.

Thistles, Bull, musk, and plumeless: Apply Opensight at 1.0 to 2.0 ounce/acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 2.0 to 2.5 ounce/acre plus 0.5 lb ae/acre 2,4-D when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages.

Vervain: Apply 1.5 to 2.0 oz/acre of Opensight with 0.5 lb ae/acre (1 pint/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) of 2,4-D.

Whitetop: Apply 3.3 ounce/acre early in the spring to actively growing rosettes or to regrowth before the bud stage. Treatment after bloom is generally less effective and the addition of 2,4-D at 1 lb ae/acre (2 pint/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) is recommended. Treatments can also be made to fall regrowth before the first killing frost.

Wormwood, absinth: Apply 3.0 to 3.3 ounce/acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results. Fall applications are also effective if green regrowth is present.

Woody Plant Control:

Apply Opensight at 3.3 ounce/acre at the timing described below in Table 2.

Table 2: Woody Plant Control with Opensight

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Family	Application Details
blackberry*	<i>Rubus spp</i>	Rosaceae	Apply when leaves are fully expanded and the plant has stopped rapid spring and early summer growth. Application after bloom and before frost is optimal. It is recommend that after mowing, shredding, or burning applications should wait until the next season and enough re-growth has occurred for good uptake and translocation..
buckbrush	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculus</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Apply 2.0 to 3.0 oz/acre in spring or early summer when new growth is 6-12 inches tall. Add 0.5 to 1 lb ae/acre of 2,4-D (1 to 2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) to the lower rate.
dewberry*	<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	Rosaceae	Apply when leaves are fully expanded and the foliage is dark green, either before first flower or after fruit drop. Application after fruit drop is preferred until frost. It is recommend that after mowing, shredding, or burning

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			applications should wait until the next season and enough re-growth has occurred for good uptake and translocation..
honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Fabaceae	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and foliage is mature.
honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and foliage is mature.
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Fabaceae	Apply at or after bloom (July) in the summer until fall when the foliage begins to senesce. Kudzu should be actively growing; avoid treating when drought stressed.
locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Fabaceae	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and foliage is mature.
mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Fabaceae	Apply after full leaf emergence in the spring until fall foliage color change.
redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Fabaceae	Apply after full leaf emergence in the spring until fall foliage color change.
rose, Cherokee	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Rosaceae	Apply from full leaf through flowering. For best results, delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing.
rose, multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Rosaceae	Apply from full leaf through flowering. For best results, delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing.
rose, prairie wild	<i>Rosa arkansana</i>	Rosaceae	Apply from full leaf through flowering. For best results, delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing.
snowberry, Western	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Apply 3 oz/acre of Opensight alone or 2.0 to 3.0 oz/acre with 1 lb ae/acre of 2,4-D ester (2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) in the spring when leaves are fully expanded and foliage is mature. Apply 3 oz/acre with 1 lb ae/acre of 2,4-D ester (2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) from full leaf expansion up to the flowering stage.
wisteria	<i>Wisteria brachybotrys</i>	Fabaceae	Apply after full leaf emergence in the spring until fall foliage color change.
yucca‡	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Agavaceae	Add 1 lb ai/acre of 2,4-D ester (2 pints/acre of 4 lb ae/gallon 2,4-D) to Opensight at 3.3 ounce/acre. Another option for additional woody plant control is Chaparral plus 1 pint/acre Remedy® Ultra. Make applications from flower stalk elongation through seed pod development. Crop oil concentrate (COC), Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or Methylated Seed Oil/Organosilicone (MSO/OS) are the preferred adjuvants. Aerial application is recommended with a minimum of 4 gallons per acre volume for dense yucca populations.

‡: This symbol denotes weed suppression which is a reduction in weed competition compared to untreated areas. A second treatment may be necessary.

* This recommendation is for blackberry and dewberry control in bermudagrass or other non-sensitive grasses only. For control in tall fescue pastures, only apply Opensight as a spot treatment. For broadcast blackberry control in tall fescue pastures, use 1 pint/acre of Remedy Ultra + 2 pts/acre of

ForeFront™ R&P

Opensight alone provides brush control for a number of woody/perennial species. In most situations, Opensight is added to brush control tank mixtures to improve control of the species listed below.

Control of Woody Species with Opensight Alone			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
ash	<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>	perennial	Oleaceae
aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	perennial	Salicaceae
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
cherry	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
cottonwood	<i>Populus spp.</i>	perennial	Salicaceae
Eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	perennial	Cupressaceae
elder	<i>Sambucus spp.</i>	perennial	Caprifoliaceae
elm	<i>Ulmus spp.</i>	perennial	Ulmaceae
firs	<i>Abies spp.</i>	perennial	Pinaceae
hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
mulberry	<i>Morus spp.</i>	perennial	Moraceae
muscadine (wild grape)	<i>Muscadinia rotundifolia</i>	perennial	Vitaceae
oaks	<i>Quercus spp.</i>	perennial	Fagaceae
ocean spray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	perennial	Moraceae
maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	perennial	Aceraceae
salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
spruce, black	<i>Picea mariana</i>	perennial	Pinaceae
spruce, white	<i>Picea glauca</i>	perennial	Pinaceae
thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	perennial	Simaroubaceae
willow	<i>Salix spp.</i>	perennial	Salicaceae
poplar, yellow	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	perennial	Magnoliaceae

Selective Weed Control with tank mixes

Opensight is tank mix compatible with other selective herbicides such as Garlon 3A. Spot treatments using a tank mixture of Garlon 3A at 3% to 5 % v/v + Opensight at 20 oz product per 100 gallons of water (0.2 oz product/gallon water) + non-ionic surfactant, will control the following species, in addition to species listed above, without harming the grasses.

Control of Woody Species with Opensight in Tank Mixes			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	perennial	Betulaceae
arrowweed	<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
Australian pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	perennial	Pinaceae
bear clover (bearmat)	<i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
beech	<i>Fagus spp.</i>	perennial	Fagaceae
birch	<i>Betula spp.</i>	perennial	Betulaceae
blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	perennial	Comaceae
Brazilian pepper-tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	perennial	Anacardiaceae

cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	perennial	Rhamnaceae
ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>	perennial	Rhamnaceae
chinquapin	<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i>	perennial	Fagaceae
choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
dogwood	<i>Cornus spp.</i>	perennial	Cornaceae
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	perennial	Pinaceae
elderberry	<i>Sambucus spp.</i>	perennial	Adoxaceae
gallberry	<i>Ilex coriacea</i>	perennial	Aquifoliaceae
hazel	<i>Corylus spp.</i>	perennial	Betulaceae
hornbeam	<i>Corylus spp.</i>	perennial	Betulaceae
madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	perennial	Ericaceae
maple	<i>Acer spp.</i>	perennial	Aceraceae
mulberry	<i>Morus spp.</i>	perennial	Moraceae
persimmon	<i>Diospyros spp.</i>	perennial	Ebenaceae
pine	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	perennial	Pinaceae
poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	perennial	Anacardiaceae
poison oak	<i>Toxicodendron pubescens</i>	perennial	Anacardiaceae
poplar	<i>Populus spp.</i>	perennial	Salicaceae
coyote bush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
sassafras	<i>Sassafras spp.</i>	perennial	Lauraceae
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
sumac	<i>Rhus coriaria</i>	perennial	Anacardiaceae
sweetbay magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	perennial	Magnoliaceae
sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar spp.</i>	perennial	Altingiaceae
sycamore	<i>Platanus spp.</i>	perennial	Platanaceae
tanoak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	perennial	Fagaceae
wax myrtle	<i>Myrica spp.</i>	perennial	Myricaceae
Western hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	perennial	Pinaceae
winged elm	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	perennial	Ulmaceae

Apply either with a low volume backpack or handgun (hose reel 7 hydraulic spraygun). In all cases, use the amount specified to provide uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Total spray volume should not exceed 16 gallons of spray mix per acre.

Non-selective weed control with tank mixes

Opensight is tank mix compatible with non-selective herbicides such as Accord XRT II or Rodeo at 3 to 4 quarts per acre + a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v for control of grasses and many broadleaf woody species such as red oak, white oak, cherry, sweetgum, loblolly pine, red maple and yellow poplar.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas. A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

State regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain such as valleys and ravines can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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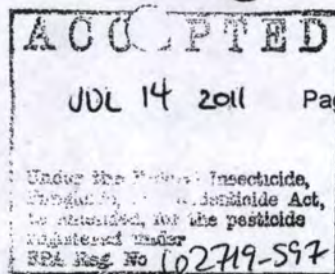
1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

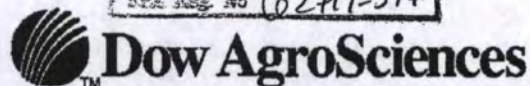
The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

®™ Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

EPA accepted __/__/__



Supplemental Labeling



Dow AgroSciences LLC

9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Chaparral™

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

For Distribution and Use Only in AL, AR, AZ, CO, FL, GA, ID, KS, KY, LA, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NV, NM, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, WY

For Use on Grass Harvested for Hay Intended for Distribution or Sale Off the Farm or Ranch

For Use on Grass Harvested for Silage, Haylage, Baylage, and Green Chop Intended for Use On the Farm or Ranch

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Chaparral™ herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Chaparral according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Chaparral.

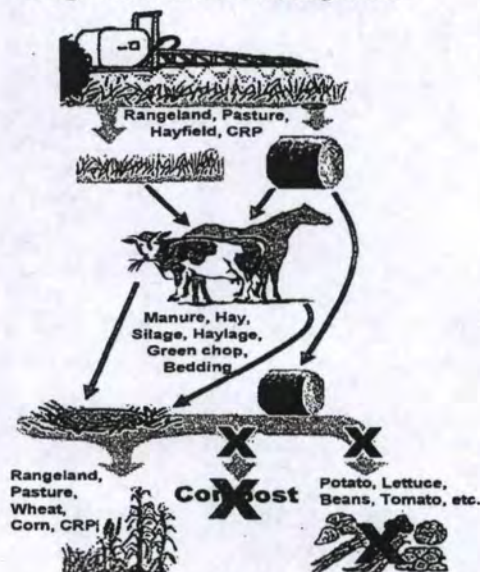
Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call (1-800-263-1196) for more information.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this product label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming treated grass or forage may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- The Applicator must provide the land manager with a copy of the Dow AgroSciences Stewardship instructions regarding uses of forage from areas treated with aminopyralid.
- A printable version of the stewardship instructions can be found at www.aminopyralidstewardshipinstructions.com

Forage and Manure Management



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- **Do not use grasses treated with Chaparral in the preceding 18-months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Chaparral within the preceding 18-months, or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Chaparral, in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated within the preceding 18-months for seed production.**
- Do not use on Timothy hay or other cool-season grasses grown for hay.
- Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.
- **Chaparral is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid or metsulfuron concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest intervals following application of Chaparral at labeled rates. However, cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Chaparral to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Application of this product may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze areas treated with Chaparral until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
 - ◆ Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18-months, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
 - ◆ Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
 - ◆ Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
 - ◆ Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat and corn.
 - ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas until an adequately sensitive field

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bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.

- ◆ To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Crop Rotation: Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Most broadleaf crops are more sensitive and can require **at least 2 years** depending on the crop and environmental conditions. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid or metsulfuron present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, perennial forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

Expiration Date: January 21, 2014

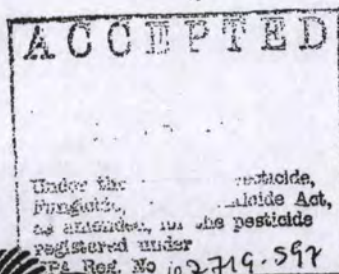
™Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

R371-009

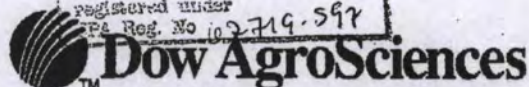
EPA accepted: / /

Replaces: R371-004

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Supplemental Labeling



Dow AgroSciences LLC

9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Opensight®

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

For Distribution and Use Only in AL, AR, AZ, CO, FL, GA, ID, KS, KY, LA, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NV, NM, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, WY

For Use on Grass Harvested for Hay Intended for Distribution or Sale Off the Farm or Ranch

For Use on Grass Harvested for Silage, Haylage, Baylage and Green Chop Intended for Use On the Farm or Ranch

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Opensight® herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Opensight according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Opensight.

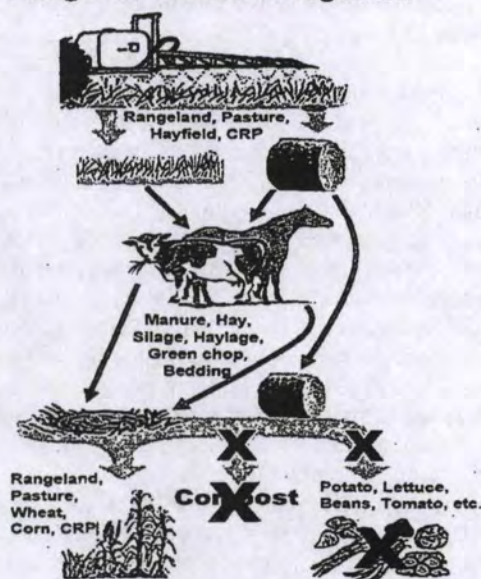
Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call (1-800-263-1196) for more information.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this product label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming treated grass or forage may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- The Applicator must provide the land manager with a copy of the Dow AgroSciences Stewardship instructions regarding uses of forage from areas treated with aminopyralid.
- A printable version of the stewardship instructions can be found at www.aminopyralidstewardshipinstructions.com

Forage and Manure Management



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- **Do not use grasses treated with Opensight in the preceding 18-months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Opensight within the preceding 18-months, or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Opensight, in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated within the preceding 18-months for seed production.**
- Do not use on Timothy hay or other cool-season grasses grown for hay.
- Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.
- **Opensight is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid or metsulfuron concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest intervals following application of Opensight at labeled rates. However, cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Opensight to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Application of this product may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze areas treated with Opensight until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
 - ◆ Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost or mulch that will be applied to areas where commercially grown mushrooms or susceptible broadleaf plants may be grown.
 - ◆ Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
 - ◆ Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat and corn.
 - ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - ◆ Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.

GS/65

- ◆ To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Crop Rotation: Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Most broadleaf crops are more sensitive and can require **at least 2 years** depending on the crop and environmental conditions. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid or metsulfuron present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, perennial forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

Expiration Date: January 21, 2014

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

R372-006

EPA accepted: / /

Replaces: R372-004



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

PC Codes 005209, 005100

DP Barcode: D383620

MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 7, 2010

SUBJECT: Ecological Risk Assessment for the Proposed Section 24C New Use of
Triisopropanolamine Salt of Aminopyralid for Control of Herbaceous Broadleaf
Weeds and Woody Plants in Forests, Non-cropland, Grazed areas, and Industrial
Non-crop Areas in Arkansas

TO: Princess Campbell, Risk Manager Reviewer
Risk Integration Minor Use and Emergency Response Branch
Kathryn Montague, Product Manager
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

FROM: Elizabeth Bosecker, Biologist
Katrina White, Ph.D. Biologist
Environmental Risk Branch IV
Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507P)

Elizabeth Bosecker 12/8/10
Katrina White 12/8/10

REVIEWED

BY: Thomas Steeger, PhD., Senior Biologist
Cheryl Sutton, Ph.D., Environmental Scientist
Environmental Risk Branch IV
Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507P)

Thomas Steeger 12/8/2010
Cheryl Sutton 12/8/10

APPROVED

BY: Marietta Echeverria, Branch Chief
Environmental Risk Branch IV
Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507P)

Marietta Echeverria 12/8/10

The Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED) has completed the ecological risk assessment for the proposed Section 24C registration of triisopropanolamine salt of aminopyralid (PC Code 005209) for control of herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants in forests, non-cropland, grazed areas, and industrial non-crop areas in Arkansas. The risk assessment considers the use of aminopyralid, a plant growth regulator, as proposed on the Milestone® VM supplemental label (EPA Reg No. 62719-537) submitted by Dow Agrosciences. The percent

active ingredient and type of formulation (e.g. liquid, granule, powder) are not specified on the supplemental label. The formulation (liquid) is specified on the main label. Conclusions regarding the environmental fate and ecological risks associated with the proposed uses can be found in the attached document. This cover memo briefly summarizes the risk conclusions, reviews the status of data requirements, and provides recommendations for possible revisions to the proposed label.

Summary of Risk Conclusions

The triisopropanolamine (TIPA) salt of aminopyralid and aminopyralid acid (4-amino-3,6-dichloropyridine-2-carboxylic acid) were both identified as residues of concern. Both the aminopyralid TIPA salt and aminopyralid acid will dissociate in the environment to yield the free anion. The compound is likely to degrade via aqueous photolysis in shallow clear water (aqueous photolysis half-life = 0.6 days), degrades slowly by aerobic metabolism in most soils (half-lives range from 14 to 144 days at 20°C) but is relatively stable to other routes of degradation. Aminopyralid is classified as mobile to highly mobile and based on the partition coefficient a higher percentage will be found in water versus sediment. Aminopyralid is not volatile.

Aminopyralid is practically non-toxic on an acute basis to freshwater vertebrates and invertebrates and estuarine vertebrates, birds, and mammals. It may be slightly toxic to practically nontoxic to mollusks because effects were observed at the highest treatment level that fell into the slightly toxic category. No significant effects were observed in the chronic toxicity tests for mammals, birds, and freshwater aquatic invertebrates at the highest concentrations tested. Chronic exposure to freshwater fish resulted in impaired survival (decreased percent post-hatch survival) and growth. Effects on aquatic plants included decreased biomass and growth. The most sensitive terrestrial plant was the soybean (NOAEC was 0.0004 lbs a.i./A).

Consistent with the product's intended use as a herbicide, an aerial or ground single application of 0.11 lbs a.e./A is likely to cause direct adverse effects to terrestrial plants. Neither acute or chronic levels of concern for other terrestrial or aquatic taxa (including aquatic plants) are exceeded for the proposed uses of aminopyralid assuming a maximum application rate of 0.11 lbs acid equivalents (a.e.)/acre(A)/year. Due to potential direct adverse effects on terrestrial plants (both Federally Threatened and Endangered, hereafter referred to as "listed" and non-endangered or "nonlisted" species) indirect effects to all aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals could occur. All listed species in Arkansas have the potential to be affected from the uses on the proposed label including the uses involving applications to individual trees because the registrant indicated that the 0.11 lbs a.e./A also applies to the tree injection uses as well.

The registrant indicated that 0.11 lbs a.e./A/year also applied to the uses involving applications to individual trees. Risk quotients (RQs), based on the individual leaf concentrations derived from the total mass applied to an individual tree, are lower for birds (surrogate for reptiles and amphibians) and mammals than those based on broadcast applications. Therefore, direct effects to listed species from uses involving direct applications to trees are not expected; however, indirect effects may occur through loss of habitat and food.

There are 21 incident reports in the Agency's Environment Incident Information System (EIIIS) database (as of 11/16/2010) identifying aminopyralid residue carry over in hay and/or manure compost. All of these incidents have certainty ratings of possible or probable regarding whether they are actually a result of exposure to aminopyralid. Although many of these incidents occurred in Great Britain, several occurred in the U. S. Incidents in the United Kingdom (UK) were reports of damage and crop failure in potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, carrots, lettuce, and roses due to the application of manure contaminated with aminopyralid residues.

Because aminopyralid can leach into ground water, there is a potential for adverse effects on terrestrial plants when irrigated with a ground water-derived source particularly in areas where the soil is permeable and/or ground water is shallow.

Label Recommendations

Environmental Hazard Statements

Based on the proposed uses, environmental fate and transport characteristics, and environmental toxicity endpoints for aminopyralid, the following label advisories should be updated as follows consistent with the Label Review Manual.

- **General Environmental Hazard Statement**

For terrestrial uses except under the forest canopy: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

- **Ground Water Advisory**

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

- **Surface Water Advisory**

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water.

This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of aminopyralid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Other Label Recommendations

The proposed uses as described on the label are not well defined. The maximum annual application rate is not specified for any of the uses except for spot treatments. No maximum single or annual rate is provided for directed spray applications for conifer release.¹ Minimum application intervals and the maximum number of applications per year are not specified. In addition, the uses involving applications to individual trees are also not well defined. A maximum amount of aminopyralid that can be applied per diameter of the tree is needed to determine exposure and potential risks associated with applications to individual trees.

In an email dated November 15, 2010 (**Attachment 1**), the registrant indicated that the uses on the label are defined for a forester and the maximum application rate is on the main label (7 oz/A or 0.11 a.e./A per year). The proposed Section 24c label has not changed the maximum application rate and this application rate applies to all proposed uses including the uses involving direct application to individual trees. According to the registrant, the maximum single application rate is the same as the maximum annual rate, as the product is only used once. EFED ★ recommends that the Section 24c label state this as the user may not refer to the main label.

The registrant further stated that there is no minimum application interval as this treatment is intended for a 20-30 year tree rotation, i.e., site preparation and is only conducted at the beginning, before the trees are planted and not again until after the trees are harvested 20 years later and a new forest is planted. The same is true for the directed spray applications for conifer release and the mid-rotation understory brush and weed control uses. The registrant indicated that the minimum application interval should be 365 days for all proposed uses including broadcast as well as individual tree applications.

The label should convey all pertinent information more clearly. For example, the label allows for use in non-cropland, forests, and non-crop areas. It does not indicate that the forest uses are only (according to the registrant) for the purposes of site preparation. EFED recommends that the following changes be made to the supplemental label so that the label is consistent with the use as described by the registrant and that the risk conclusions of the ecological risk assessment are applicable to the label.

- State the maximum single and annual application rate of 0.11 lbs a.e./A on the supplemental label and indicate that it applies to all uses on the label.
- Add the minimum application interval of 365 days.
- Specify a maximum amount of aminopyralid that may be applied per diameter of tree for the cut stump treatment, hack and squirt method, and frill and girdle treatments.

Based on reported incidents, it is possible that trees treated with aminopyralid that are used for mulch could result in damage to plants where that mulch is eventually used. A hazard statement on the label similar to the one for use of manure and hay would reduce the possibility of adverse effects.

¹ Conifer release means to 'release' established coniferous trees from a situation in which they have been suppressed by thinning out undesirable trees and shrubs which have been suppressed by thinning out undesirable trees and shrubs which have overtopped them. The procedure is meant to improve the growth of the coniferous trees released.

Data Requirements

There are no outstanding environmental fate data requirements. A previous data gap (aerobic soil metabolism) was fulfilled prior to the initiation of this risk assessment.

Avian Acute Oral and Reproduction Toxicity

Acceptable acute avian oral toxicity data were submitted for exposures of bobwhite quail and mallard duck to aminopyralid; however, data are not available for passerines, which are required under the new 40 CFR Part 158 (Oct. 26, 2007) data requirements for conventional pesticides (72 FR 60934; USEPA 2007d). The new Part 158 data requirements specify that avian acute oral toxicity data (OCSPP Guideline 850.2100) be submitted for either a mallard duck or bobwhite quail and a passerine species. Due to lack of reported toxicity in mallard duck and bobwhite quail to aminopyralid on an acute oral and subacute dietary exposure basis, significant acute oral effects to passerines are not expected. However, this study is required and should thus be conducted accordingly.

24(C) CHECKLIST

STATE: WASHINGTONSLN NO. WA 11001DATE REGISTERED: 10-17-201190-DAY DATE: 01-17-2012 ~~11/17/11~~

SPECIFIC SPECIAL LOCAL NEED: _____

SITE: Forest plantations + grazed areasAmmonophosid + metsulfuron methyl
on forest plantations + grazed
areas + around for brush weedPEST/PROBLEM: Broad leaf weeds1. Is the State certified to issue this type of registration? yes2. Was the EPA Application/Notification Form submitted? yes3. Was all the required information included on the form? yes4. Was a confidential formula submitted (for new products)? no5. Is this registration for a "CHANGED USE PATTERN"? no6. Has an FR document been prepared for this "CHANGED USE PATTERN"? no7. Tolerances required? yes Established? yes Citation: 180-610
180-4288. Full labeling being used? yes Supplemental directions? yes9. Does label state "FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN (State)"? yes

10. Does full label comply with 40 CFR 162.10, as follows:

- a. Product name, brand or trademark? ✓
- b. Name and address of registrant? ✓
- c. Net contents? NA
- d. Product registration number? ✓
- e. Producing establishment number? NA
- f. Ingredient statement? NA
- g. Precautionary labeling? yes
- h. Directions for use for special local need? yes
- i. Use classification? yes

Was proper format followed? yesIdentical
to already-
issued SLN#ID-0900188+
pending in OR
(OR-110017)

11. Is supplemental directions for use labeling satisfactory? _____

12. Was supplemental labeling compared with EPA-registered label? yes

COMMENTS: _____

1. SLN No. WA110011 2. PM 09 3. Action Code _____

4. State Issue Date

1	0	1	7	1	1
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5. Date Received by EPA

1	0	1	9	1	1
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6. Date Received by PM

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7. Chemical Name _____

8. Chemical Code _____

9. Use _____

10. Reviews requested:

	Date Sent	Date Due	Date Returned	Response Code	Response Date
HED					
EFB					
RCB					
EEB					
TB					
RD					
S					
Precaution					
Labeling					
Chemistry					
Efficacy					

11. Status _____

12. Final Action: Response Code _____

Response Date

--	--	--	--	--	--

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs, Registration Division (7505C)
Washington, DC 20460



**Application for/Notification of State Registration
of a Pesticide To Meet a Special Local Need**
(Pursuant to section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as Amended)

For State Use Only

Registration No. Assigned

WA-110011

Date Registration issued

October 17, 2011

1. Name and Address of Applicant for Registration

Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

2. Product is (Check one)

EPA-Registered



EPA Registration Number

62719-597

New (not EPA-registered)

Attach EPA Form 8570-4, Confidential Statement of
Formula for new products.

EPA Company Number

62719

3. Active ingredient(s) in Product

Aminopyralid, Metsulfuron-methyl

4. Product Name

Opensight

5. If this is a food/feed use, a tolerance or other residue clearance is
required. Cite appropriate regulations in 40 CFR Part 180, 185, and/or
186. 180.610 and 180.428 Grass, forage & wheat, forage

6. Type of Registration (Give details in Item 13 or on a separate
page, properly identified and attached to this form):

a. To permit use of a new product.

b. To amend EPA registrations for one or more of the following purposes:

☐ (1) To permit use on additional crops or animals.☒ (2) To permit use at additional sites.☐ (3) To permit use against additional pests.☐ (4) To permit use of additional application techniques or equipment.☐ (5) To permit use at different application rates.☒ (6) Other (specify below)

7. Nature of Special Local Need (check one)

☐ There is no pesticide product registered by EPA for such use.☒ There is no EPA-registered pesticide product which, under the conditions of use within
the State, would be as safe and/or as efficacious for such use within the terms and
conditions of EPA registration.☐ An appropriate EPA-registered pesticide product is not available.8. If this registration is an amendment to an EPA-registered product, is it
for a "new use" as defined in 40 CFR 152.3?☐ Yes (discuss in Item 13 below)☒ No9. Has an EPA Registration or Experimental Use Permit for this chemical ever been
(check applicable box(es), if known):☒ Sought☒ Issued☐ Denied☐ Cancelled☐ Suspended☒ Registration☐ Experimental Use Permit☐ No Previous Permit Action10. Has FIFRA section 24(c) registration for this use of the
product ever, by another State, been (check appropriate
box(es), if known):☒ Sought☒ Issued☐ Denied☐ Revoked

If any of the above are checked, list States in Item 13 below.

☐ No FIFRA section 24(c) Action11. Endangered Species Act: (Give details in Item 13 or on a separate page,
properly identified and attached to this form)

Identify the counties where this pesticide will be used. If Statewide, indicate "all."
Provide a list of Federally protected endangered/threatened species which occur in
the areas of proposed use.

12. Indicate use status of Special Local Need, i.e., planned dates of
use:

From: January 1st To: December 31st

13. Comments (attach additional sheet, if needed)

6.b.2. Control of herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants
in forest plantations and grazed areas in and around these sites.
10. Issued: ID-090018. Sought: WA, OR

Signature of Applicant or Authorized Representative

Title
Regulatory Specialist

Telephone Number

317-337-3149

Date

August 15, 2011

Determination by State Agency

This registration is for a Special Local Need and is being issued in accordance with section 24(c) of FIFRA, as amended. To the best of our
knowledge, the information above is correct, except as noted in "Comments" below or in attachments.

Name, Title, and Address of State Agency Official

Steve L. Foss, Biopesticide Specialist
Washington State Dept of Agriculture
1111 Washington St. SE
Olympia, WA 98504

Title

Telephone Number

360.902.2049

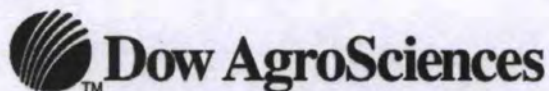
Date

10/17/2011

Comments (by State Agency Only)

Received by EPA

Section 24(c) SLN Labeling



Dow AgroSciences LLC

9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Opensight[®]

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

24(c) Special Local Need Registration SLN WA-110011

For Control of Scotch broom, Thistles, Hawkweed and Other Weeds in Forest Plantations

(FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON)

Expiration date: This label for Opensight expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2012.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read this SLN labeling and the label affixed to the container for Opensight[™] specialty herbicide before applying. Follow all applicable directions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.

Opensight[™] specialty herbicide may be applied to forest plantations, as an aerial or ground broadcast application for site preparation, or as a spot application or directed spray application for conifer release (see Application Methods section) to control herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Opensight may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions of Use section of the tank-mix partner.

Follow mixing instructions under the Application Methods section of the main label. Unless otherwise directed, use an agricultural labeled crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil, or non-ionic surfactant for all treatments. Apply surfactants at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution), or at the manufacturers recommended rate.

RESTRICTIONS/PRECAUTIONS

- For use under this SLN label do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Read and follow all directions, restriction and precautions for manure management on the section 3 label for Opensight.
- Do not harvest hay or forage treated with Opensight.
- Do not treat more than 50% of an acre using spot treatment.
- Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent aminopyralid per acre (3.3 oz per acre of Opensight) per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

October 19, 2011

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Washington State of Department of Agriculture
1111 Washington Street, SE
Olympia, WA 98504

ATTN: Steve L. Foss, Specialist

Dear State Agency:

The Office of Pesticide Programs acknowledges receipt of the Section 24(c) application/notification for WA110011.

The package is being forwarded to the Product Manager for review.

To ensure that the Agency receives proper notification of your 24(c) applications/notifications it is necessary to use the correct mailing address. All new 24(c) applications should be sent to the following:

Document Processing Desk (SLN)
Office of Pesticide Programs -7504P
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

If you have any questions concerning the administrative screening of the package please contact the Front End Unit at (703)305-5780.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Barbara Purnell", is written over the typed name.

Front End Processing Staff
Information Services Branch
Information Technology & Resources Management Division